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BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES.

No. 27.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

April 30, 1920.

FOREIGN CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORTS.

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CROPS IN GENERAL.

BELGIUM.

April 1, 1920. The crop outlook is regarded as highly satisfactory, and the weather has favored Spring farm operations.

GERMANY.

April 1, 1920. A report of the German Agricultural Council speaks of damage done by early frosts last Autumn, but says winter cereals have benefited by the warm weather of February and March. The condition of wheat is considered satisfactory, but the rye outlook is poor. (London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter).

FRANCE.

April 7, 1920. The week ending today has been unusually wet but the clouds have now dispersed and the ground is expected to dry quickly so that the sowing of the different varieties of spring wheat, oats, rye and barley can be finished and that of buckwheat, maize and sorghum begun. Potatoes, sugar-beets and forage now occupy the attention of the farmers. Large areas of germinated tubercules of the early kind have been planted. Peas are vegetating splendidly and the ground is being prepared for the sowing of beans. In the South the sowing of beans has been finished, while in the Central, Northern, and Eastern parts it will not be undertaken for 15 or 20 days. (Bulletin des Halles).

ITALY.

April 1, 1920. The crops are favorably spoken of in the North and Central provinces, but rain is needed in the South. The Under Secretary of Food Supplies estimates the import requirements at 14,696,000 bushels between now and next harvest. (London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter).

ENGLAND AND WALES.

March 1, 1920. Spring sowing began early and large areas have already been sown in the south and east. Autumn-sown crops have improved and, except for beans in some districts, are forward. Wheat is healthy and vigorous and a full plant, and winter oats and beans are very promising. It is estimated that there has been a considerable falling off in the area sown with wheat up to the 1st of March, as compared with the area sown at the corresponding date last year. Probably from one-fourth to one-third of the wheat will need a top-dressing in the spring. (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries).

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FOREIGN CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORTS. -CONT'D.

CROPS IN GENERAL. -CONT'D.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

PRODUCTION.

Crop.	1919-20 (Estimated production.)	1918-19. (a)	1917-18. (b)	1916-17.
Wheat (bags of 200 lbs.)	10,338,500	11,561,240	12,640,090	9,790,000
Maize (bags of 200 lbs.)	1,089,800	1,349,800	1,801,415	897,100
Tobacco (lbs.)	7,370,500	12,429,030	14,931,153

(a) Based on Census figures taken at 30th of June, 1918.

(b) Actual Census figures taken at 30th of June, 1918.

(Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa.)

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Area and Production of Principal Crops, 1919.

Crop.	Area.	Production.
	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Bushels.</u>
Wheat	257,000	4,647,000
Oats	103,000	1,841,000
Barley	115,000	3,321,000
Beans	240,000	8,030,000
Potatoes	195,000	28,662,000

(Bulletin des Halles)

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WHEAT.

AUSTRALIA.

The wheat crop in Australia for the season 1919-20 is estimated at 6,570,402 acres, with a yield of 46,210,380 bushels. These figures are preliminary and subject to amendment. (Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics).

MEXICO.

According to official reports received by the Mexican Director of Agriculture and published in the press of Mexico City April 5, 1920, the wheat crop in Mexico in 1919 was enormous. It is said the supply is sufficient for the country's needs for two years. While the returns are incomplete, statistics of Guanajuato, Jalisco and Mexico alone show crops amounting to over 3,000,000 bushels. (Consular Letter).

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FLAX.

SPAIN.

The area under flax in 1920 is estimated at 2,471 acres against 2,127 in 1919 and 2,634, the average for the preceding five years.

ITALY.

The condition of the flaxseed crop on March 1, 1920 was average.

TUNIS.

The area under flaxseed in 1920 amounted to 7,413 acres against 8,418 in 1919 and 5,345 in the preceding five years. (International Institute of Agriculture).

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FLAX. -CONT'D.

BELGIUM.

The merchants are now contracting with growers for the coming crop and are offering to supply the labor and so relieve the farmers. The developing of large fields in place of the existing small plots is also being considered in order to reduce land labor to a minimum. (Consular Letter).

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COTTON.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The cultivation of cotton has been introduced into the British West Indies. The production figures of these colonies in war times (1914-18) amounted to:

<u>Colony.</u>	<u>Long Tons.</u>
Barbadoes	2,810,000
St. Christopher	3,542,000
St. Vincent	2,100,000
Antigua	587,000
Montserrat	1,745,000
Virgen Islands	184,000
(Bulletin de L'Agence Generale des Colonies)	

MEXICO.

February 11, 1920. According to press reports in Mexico City, the next cotton crop in the Laguna District will amount to approximately 72,752,500 pounds. The harvest has already commenced and will be completed easily within two months. (Commerce Reports).

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TEA.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

It is estimated that the area under tea in the Union of South Africa for the season 1918-19 reached 4,766 acres, while the production for the same season amounted to 5,010,000 pounds. (L'Economiste Francais).

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CASTOR BEANS.

INDIA (MADRAS).

The area under castor beans in 1919 is estimated at 454,500 acres as compared with 387,500 acres estimated last year, an increase of 17.3 per cent. The area actually recorded for last year was 396,076 acres. The increase this year occurs mainly in the Deccan and is said to be due to the scarcity of kerosene oil, and the punctual arrival of the southwest monsoon. The crop was generally reported to be affected by caterpillars. The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 90 per cent of the average. On this basis, the yield for the Presidency is estimated at 41,600 tons. (Department of Agriculture, Madras).

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TOMATOES.

MEXICO.

The tomato is one of the vegetables shipped in commercial quantities from the west coast of Mexico, the State of Sinaloa furnishing the entire supply. The 1918-19 crop filled 780 cars, and it is expected that the 1919-20 crop will be considerably larger. Approximately 70 per cent of the tomato growers are Americans. (Commerce Reports).

FOREIGN CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORTS. -CONT'D.GARBANZOS.MEXICO.

The exports of garbanzos from the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, as reported by the station agents along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico for the 1919 season amounted to 302,000 sacks, of 220 pounds each, as compared with 309,799 sacks, or 932 cars, for the season of 1918. A large crop is in prospect for the ensuing season. (Consular Letter).

CACAO.TRINIDAD.

It is said that the most productive kind of agriculture in Trinidad is the raising of cacao. In 1918, 17,000,000 cacaos were exported and about 7,000,000 of the cacao husks, called copra. About 140,000 gallons of cacao oil was produced for local consumption. In the district of Mayaro there are three factories of cacao oil which produce 100,000 gallons annually and 500,000 pounds of cakes of the same, the latter used principally as forage for live stock. In the same year, 1918, more than 14,000,000 cacaos were exported from Jamaica or less than half of that exported in 1914. (Revista Azucarera).

SUGAR.BULGARIA.

The production of sugar in Bulgaria will probably be less than it was last year when it only amounted to 10,000 metric tons. The production for 1919-20 is estimated at 5,000 metric tons and as the country consumes 60,000 metric tons a year this production will be insufficient to supply home needs and a large quantity will have to be imported.

DENMARK.

Acreage sown in sugar beets and corresponding production of sugar for the seasons 1916-17 to 1919-20.

Year,	Acreage.	Production.
	Acres.	Long Tons.
1916-17	77,782	124,560
1917-18	76,020	132,276
1918-19	94,296	143,299
1919-20	101,872	* 220,460

*Probable production.

ITALY.

The area under sugar beets amounts to about 185,525 acres and it is predicted that the production will reach 264,552 long tons. This will be sufficient amount to supply the needs of the country. Italy was obliged to import 32,157 tons in 1918; 56,180 tons in 1917; and 56,722 tons in 1916.

SWEDEN.

The production of the 1918-1919 crop of sugar was 140,467 tons and that of 1919-1920 will be greater, being estimated at 22,046 tons more, so that Sweden will be able to supply her own needs.

(Revista Azucarera).

FOREIGN CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT.-CONT'D.

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CANADA.

LIVE STOCK.

Numbers in June and Values in December of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1918 and 1919.

Farm animals.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	Number.	Number.	\$ per head.	\$ per head.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Horses	3,609,257	3,667,369	127	119	459,155,000	435,070,000
Milk cows ...	3,538,600	3,548,437	87	92	307,244,000	327,814,000
Other cattle	6,507,267	6,536,574	61	58	398,814,000	381,007,000
Total cattle	10,045,867	10,085,011	70	70	706,058,000	708,821,000
Sheep	3,052,748	3,421,958	16	15	48,802,000	50,402,000
Swine	4,289,682	4,040,070	26	25	112,751,000	102,309,000

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

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ONION SEED.

CANARY ISLANDS.

February 25, 1920. Present indications point to a small yield of onion seed in the Canary Islands during 1920. This crop is of particular interest in that from 80 to 90 per cent of it is exported to the United States. The greater part of each year's production is contracted for in advance with American seedsmen. It is grown principally on the Island of Teneriffe, though small amounts are raised on La Palma, Gomera, and Hierro. According to exporting interests, plantings last fall were smaller by 50 per cent than the year before and the crop will consequently be the smallest in many years. (Commerce Reports).

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OPIUM.

GREECE.

Greek Macedonia yielded in 1919 approximately 4,500 pounds of opium, whereas the previous year's crop amounted to 5,600 pounds, according to figures compiled from reports made by the larger opium dealers of Saloniki. (Commerce Reports).

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TOBACCO.

PUERTO RICO.

The tobacco crop shows a decline. The tobacco growers have had to fight the weather, insects, and mould, or the fungus which attacks tobacco on ranches and finally they have fallen into the hands of profiteers; considering all this, the losses in the tobacco crop this year will be great. (Revista de Agricultura de Puerto Rico.)

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VALUE OF FARM LAND.

CANADA.

The average value of farm land for the Dominion, including improved and unimproved land, together with the value of dwellings and other farm buildings, is placed at \$52 per acre, as compared with \$46 last year; \$44 in 1917; \$41 in 1916; \$40 in 1915; \$38 in 1914 and in 1910. This shows an enhancement in value

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VALUE OF FARM LAND. -CONT'D.

CANADA. -CONT'D.

of farm lands of \$14 or 36.8 per cent in five years. By provinces, the value is highest in British Columbia, being \$174 as compared with an estimate unit value of \$149 per acre in 1917 and 1918. Ontario with an estimated average value of \$66 per acre, and Quebec with \$72 per acre are above the average for the Dominion. Last year both Ontario and Quebec gave each the average value of farm lands at \$57 per acre. In Prince Edward Island the average value of farm lands has risen from \$44 per acre the highest previous value to \$51. Nova Scotia also shows an increase from \$36 per acre in 1918 to \$41 in 1919. New Brunswick valued its farm land at \$19 per acre in 1910, \$29 in 1916 and 1917, \$35 in 1918 and \$32 in 1919. The value of farm lands in Manitoba, while fluctuating between \$29 in 1910 and \$32 in 1918, rose to \$35 per acre in 1919. In Saskatchewan, farm lands were valued at \$32 as compared with \$29 per acre in 1918 and \$24 in 1914, and Alberta lands increased in value from \$21 per acre in 1914 to \$27 in 1917 and \$29 in 1919. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

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